

embodiments. In other embodiments, the second edge segment **S2e** can merely be adjacent to the magnetic sensor **22** but not contact it.

[0060] In this embodiment, the permeance body **231** is exemplarily a quadrilateral plate, but the disclosure is not limited thereto. In other embodiments, the shape of the permeance body **231** can be designed according to requirements of actual applications.

[0061] The following exemplarily introduces the magnetism guiding ability of magnetism guiding members with different appearances by experiments. The following experiments are made by the following conditions: selecting a ferrite plate as the material of the magnetism guiding members **23a** to **23e**, selecting a permanent magnet as the magnetic member **12**, selecting a Hall sensor as the magnetic sensor **22**, and setting the distance between the magnetic member **12** and the magnetic sensor **22** to be constant. First, a control group is designed that the magnetic flux caused by the above magnetic member **12** is directly measured by the above magnetic sensor **22** without the disposition of any magnetism guiding member, and then the magnetic sensor **22** can obtain the magnetic flux of 15 gauss. Then, different units of an experimental group are designed. In the first experimental unit, the second edge segment **S2a** of the above magnetism guiding member **23a** is connected to the magnetic sensor **22**, and the magnetism guiding member **23a** is disposed under the magnetic sensor **22**. In this case, the magnetic sensor **22**, corresponding to the magnetism guiding member **23a** that the extension direction of the first edge segment **S1a** and the extension direction of the third edge segment **S3a** have an angle θ_{2a} of 40 degrees therebetween, can sense and obtain the magnetic flux of 40 gauss. In the second experimental unit, the second edge segment **S2b** of the above magnetism guiding member **23b** is connected to the magnetic sensor **22**, and the magnetism guiding member **23b** is disposed under the magnetic sensor **22**. In this case, the magnetic sensor **22**, corresponding to the magnetism guiding member **23b** that the extension direction of the first edge segment **S1b** and the extension direction of the third edge segment **S3b** have an angle θ_{2b} of 60 degrees therebetween, can sense and obtain the magnetic flux of 35 gauss. In the third experimental unit, the second edge segment **S2c** of the above magnetism guiding member **23c** is connected to the magnetic sensor **22**, and the magnetism guiding member **23c** is disposed under the magnetic sensor **22**. In this case, the magnetic sensor **22**, corresponding to the magnetism guiding member **23c** that the extension direction of the first edge segment **S1c** and the extension direction of the third edge segment **S3c** have an angle θ_{2c} of 90 degrees therebetween, can sense and obtain the magnetic flux of 31 gauss. In the fourth experimental unit, the second edge segment **S2d** of the above magnetism guiding member **23d** is connected to the magnetic sensor **22**, and the magnetism guiding member **23d** is disposed under the magnetic sensor **22**. In this case, the magnetic sensor **22**, corresponding to the magnetism guiding member **23d** that the extension direction of the first edge segment **S1d** and the extension direction of the third edge segment **S3d** have an angle θ_{2d} of 130 degrees therebetween, can sense and obtain the magnetic flux of 24 gauss. In the fifth experimental unit, the second edge segment **S2be** of the above magnetism guiding member **23e** is connected to the magnetic sensor **22**, and the magnetism guiding member **23e** is disposed under the magnetic sensor

22. In this case, the magnetic sensor **22** corresponding to the magnetism guiding member **23e** can sense and obtain the magnetic flux of 32 gauss.

[0062] In view of the result, the various design of the appearance of magnetism guiding members can achieve an effect of strengthening magnetic force, especially magnetism guiding members that the extension direction of the first edge segment and the extension direction of the third edge segment have an angle ranging between 40 degrees and 130 degrees therebetween (e.g. the magnetism guiding members **23b**, **23c** and **23d**) and magnetism guiding members having a semicircular construction with a cut portion (e.g. the magnetism guiding member **23e**) have a better effect of strengthening magnetic force.

What is claimed is:

1. An electronic device, comprising:

- a first body comprising a first case and a magnetic member disposed inside the first case; and
- a second body comprising a second case and comprising a magnetic sensor, a magnetism guiding member and a switch control component all disposed inside the second case, the second case movably connected to the first body, the magnetic sensor disposed on the magnetism guiding member, the switch control component electrically connected to the magnetic sensor, the magnetism guiding member configured to guide a magnetic field caused by the magnetic member, and the magnetic sensor configured to detect a magnetic flux caused by the magnetic member,

wherein when the magnetic flux of the magnetic member detected by the magnetic sensor is larger than a first value, the switch control component controls the switching-on-or-off of an electronic component.

2. The electronic device according to claim 1, wherein the first body has a first side, the second body has a second side, and the electronic device further comprises a pivot member pivotably connected to the first side of the first body and the second side of the second body.

3. The electronic device according to claim 2, wherein a distance between the magnetic member and the pivot member is substantially equal to a distance between the magnetic sensor and the pivot member.

4. The electronic device according to claim 2, wherein the first body is connected to the second body through the pivot member so that the first body is movable relative to the second body to be at a first position or a second position; and a distance between the magnetic sensor and the magnetic member at the first position is longer than another distance between the magnetic sensor and the magnetic member at the second position.

5. The electronic device according to claim 4, wherein the magnetic flux caused by the magnetic field of the magnetic member detected by the magnetic sensor is smaller than the first value when the first body is at the first position; and the magnetic flux of the magnetic field of the magnetic member detected by the magnetic sensor is larger than or substantially equal to the first value when the first body is at the second position.

6. The electronic device according to claim 2, wherein the magnetic flux of the magnetic member propagated by the pivot member and detected by the magnetic sensor is constantly smaller than the first value.

7. The electronic device according to claim 1, wherein the magnetic sensor is a Hall sensor.